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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN
No. 29, 10 December 1984

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No. 29, 10 Dec 84

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications.]

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Beijing State Council Bulletin in Chinese No 29, 10 Dec 84 p 979

[State Council Motion Requesting the Deliberation of the Proposal To Accede to the "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property"]

[Text] To NPC Standing Committee:

The "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property" (hereinafter referred to as the "Paris Convention") was signed by 11 countries in Paris in 1983. At present there are 94 signatories. During the past 100 years the "Paris Convention" has been amended six times. The existing version was amended in Stockholm in 1967. It is one of the major and influential conventions for the protection of industrial property. Its major provisions tally with our patent and trademark laws. In order to further implement the policy of opening China to the outside world, to promote the exchange of views and cooperation between China and other countries in connection with industrial property and to create more favorable conditions for the implementation of our patent and trademark laws, it is essential for China to join the "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property" (the 1967 Stockholm version).

Section (1) of Article 28 of the "Paris Convention" states that in the event of disputes over the interpretation or application of the convention, appeals can be made to the International Court. Since we do not accept the jurisdiction of the International Court, we have to state clearly while joining the convention that we will be free of the jurisdiction of the International Court.

A copy of the "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property" is submitted for your consideration.

Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council

1 November 1984

CSO: 4005/1091
CIRCULAR ON DIVISION OF OVERCOLLECTED CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1984) No 162)

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 29, 10 Dec 84 pp 1004-1005

[State Council Circular on the Division of Overcollected Energy and Communications Construction Funds Between the Central and the Local Governments and on Prohibiting the Local Governments From Making Additional Collections of This Fund (17 November 1984)]

[Text] In December 1982 the CCP Central Committee and the State Council decided that part of the nonbudget capital of state-run enterprises and business units, departments and organizations, armed forces and local governments and part of the after-tax profits of their city and township collective enterprises (both equivalent to 10 percent of their annual income in that year) would be levied for energy and communications construction funds. It was also stipulated that all overcollected funds would be at the disposal of the respective province, autonomous region or city directly under the central government. In August 1983 the State Council decided that with effect from the second half of the year the rate levied for energy and communications construction funds should be increased from 10 percent to 15 percent. The task of implementing the new rate of 15 percent has been assigned to various provinces, autonomous regions, cities directly under the central government and relevant central government departments in 1984. However, the State Council has not yet decided how to dispose of the overcollected funds. This matter should be clarified.

The State Council's decision to raise the rate for energy and communications construction funds was one of the ways to raise capital. All such income should go to the state revenue. In order to safeguard the capital construction of energy and communications as well as to take proper care of local practical needs, the State Council has decided that, taking 1984 as a base, all overcollected funds in 1984 may be retained by the localities for their own use. Starting from 1985, all overcollected funds should be divided between the central government and the local governments. Only 30 percent shall be turned over to the state while the remaining 70 percent can be retained.
Starting from last year, apart from carrying out the task of collecting energy and communications construction funds, some localities have made additional collections of local energy and communications construction funds at a fixed rate. Many units have urged rectification of this practice. In this connection, the State Council has instructed the Ministry of Finance to put an end to this practice. However, some provinces still go on collecting their own local funds. Recently this practice has gained momentum again. In determining the rate of collecting funds, the State Council has taken into account the needs of capital construction as well as the units' burden. At present, their load is already heavy and they also have to face a challenging job in the technical innovation of enterprises. If the enterprises' burden becomes heavier, the task of collecting funds and the enterprises' technical innovation will be inevitably affected. If some localities go their own way, they will surely cause some chain effects. The State Council hereby reiterates that all localities should take heed of national conditions and put an end to making additional collections of local energy and communications construction funds which should be worked out by sharing the overcollected energy and communications construction funds or any other economic means approved by the state.

CSO: 4005/1091
MESSAGE TO CHAIRMAN ARAFAT ON PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 29, 10 Dec 84 pp 1006-1007

[Premier Zhao Ziyang's Message to Chairman Arafat Congratulating Him on the Convocation of the 17th Session of the Palestine National Council]

[Text] Palestine National Council,
c/o Yassir Arafat,
Chairman, the Executive Committee of the PLO

On the eve of the convocation of the 17th Session of the Palestine National Council, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, am sending our fraternal wishes and best regards to the Palestinian people and fighters.

The heroic Palestinian people and fighters have, under the leadership of the PLO which is the only legal representative of the Palestinian people, indomitably struggled against the Israeli invaders for a long time. They have, in particular, had a very difficult time during the past 2 years and have stood severe tests. They have been highly praised and have gained wide sympathy and support from the Chinese people and peoples from all corners of the world. At present, the Palestinians and the people of the Arab world are still confronted with a serious and formidable struggle. The Israeli authorities still persist in the policy of invasion and expansion, taking no heed of the existence of the PLO and the legal rights of the Palestinians. They refuse to withdraw their troops from the southern part of Lebanon and other Arab territories. In view of this, it is of vital importance that the Palestinians should strengthen their unity with the people of the Arab world and advance together. We sincerely hope that they will remove all their previous ill will and help one another to realize their lofty national goals.

We always cherish our friendship with the Palestinians and will continue to resolutely support you to regain your legal national rights, including the just struggle for the founding of an independent state.

We hope that the Palestinians will, under the leadership of the PLO headed by Chairman Arafat, steadily overcome future difficulties and march forward with the people of the Arab world and make great strides in achieving their lofty national goals.

Wishing the session every success,

Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the PRC State Council
22 November 1984, Beijing

CSO: 4005/1091

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